

stantly enlarged, since, after an expensive military campaign, it seems cheaper to occupy the districts than to retire and ultimately be forced to reconquer them.

Indian experts like Sir Mortimer Durand are convinced that the Turkish victories have enkindled fanaticism among the Mahometans everywhere, and that this is the chief cause of the outbreaks on the Indian frontier. England is paying heavily in India for her neglect to take a stronger line of action in the Armenian and Cretan questions. Lord Salisbury is now, however, displaying great firmness and persistence in forcing the Greek settlement under joint guarantee by France, England and Russia of the payment of the war indemnity with control of certain sources of Greek revenue. He is likely to carry his point against the meddlesome activity of the German Emperor.

The French gala day in honor of the return of President Faure has been followed by a running commentary on the dual alliance by the press of every European capital. This discussion brings out the essential fact that the diplomatic prestige of France has been greatly increased, since all the world is talking about the alliance and wondering what will be the ultimate trend of events. There is a temporary revival of the bitterness between Germany and France, but no sane observer believes that the alliance, which must be purely defensive, will lead to a campaign for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine with co-operation from Russia.

Better informed opinion points to Russian support of France in Egypt and Asia, rather than on the Rhine. The French demand for the English evacuation of Egypt, which has always been supported by Russia, will be reaffirmed with new emphasis, and the two allies will be strongly disposed to support each other in the Far East. In dealing with China and, enlarging their spheres of action in that quarter, the dual alliance, while defensive menaces English, rather than German, interests, although the London press is slow to admit the plain inferences of the situation.

The German Emperor, chagrined by his failure to rival M. Faure as a guest of honor in St. Petersburg, has been making a series of grandiloquent speeches after the sham fight of military manoeuvres around Coblenz, where his immense army was massed. English criticism ought to have been dismissed, for he overwhaled the Duke of Cambridge with flattery, but it is evident whenever that restless monarch becomes eloquent. He is accused of proclaiming himself vice-gerent of the Almighty. After making his state visit to Nuremberg and occupying the old castle with uneventful pomp, he is receiving King Humbert and the Italian Foreign Minister at Homburg and demonstrating that the Triple Alliance is a rub that still stands on its own bottom.

Everywhere royalty is disporting itself and raising its glass in honor of good allies, royal subjects or family relations. The Czar has entered Warsaw in triumph, and the shabby Bellevue Palace has been the scene of unwanted festivity. The gloomy Austrian court is preparing for state visits and the annual fete at Budapest. The sly Sultan has been celebrating with pomp the anniversary of his accession. A big family party is gathering at Copenhagen in honor of the eightieth birthday of the Queen of Denmark, many English princes and princesses being among the guests. The jubilee of the twenty-five years' reign of the King of Sweden is close at hand, and will last five days.

The Duke and Duchess of York have continued their triumphal progress in Ireland, and have been received everywhere with heartiness. The Queen is in Balmoral again, surrounded with a swarm of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in full enjoyment of the highland holiday.

London, meanwhile, is enjoying the prospect of a speedy reopening of all the important theatres with many novelties. The weather has been raw and stormy this week, and returning American tourists, crowding the hotels while awaiting the day of sailing, have been depressed in spirits, especially if their rooms in the steamers are not engaged in advance. The American Ambassador is making a round of visits in Scotland as the guest of Lord Tweedmouth, Sir John Clark and other hosts, and is seeing the old castles of Aberdeenshire. Mr. Henry White is in charge of the Embassy, where the duties are not pressing, since there is a complete full of diplomatic affairs. London is stagnant and has ample leisure for anticipating what Mrs. Patrick Campbell will be like as Ophelia; what Sir Henry Irving will make of his son's promising Russian play, and how long the daily press will shout folly as it flies in low levels in the silly season.

L. N. F.

SMOLENSKI PRACTICALLY BANISHED.

THE GREEK GENERAL LEAVES ATHENS IN DISGRACE.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to the "Eclair" from Athens says that the departure from the city of General Smolenski, the representative to the French Legation, on account of the popularity he had gained during the war against Turkey. It is further alleged that Crown Prince Constantine, at the bottom of the plot, is fully aware of and much indignant on the subject, as he is far among the people.

BERI-BERI ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

IMPORTED AFRICAN LABORERS SUFFERING FROM AN EPIDEMIC OF THE DISEASE.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 4.—The African laborers who were recently imported to work along the line of the Panama Canal have been attacked by an epidemic of beri-beri. As the physicians of the canal company do not know how to treat this disease, it has been decided to repatriate the Africans as quickly as possible.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SEALERS.

ARGUMENT TO SHOW THE LENGTH OF THE SEA-SON AND THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGES.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—Den M. Dickinson, of the United States counsel, on the opening of the session of the Bering Sea Commission to-day took objection to the admission as evidence of anything relating to sealing since 1890. Mr. Bodwell, answering, asserted that Mr. Alexander, an expert called to give evidence, stated his experience from 1890. He contended that it was the case of the United States to call witnesses to show that the season closed in August, as it was the British claim that was made for the prospective catch. Mr. Dickinson said the question was whether any evidence could be admitted regarding matters occurring after 1890. Justice King observed that Mr. Dickinson's contention seemed to be correct.

Mr. Bodwell then continued his address on the duration of the season. After announcing that he had concluded all remarks respecting events after 1890, he then took up the cases of the Carolina, the Boston, the Oregon and the Baffin Bay. Mr. Bodwell, W. P. Raymond, the Amund Beck, the Alfred, the Grace, the Dolphin, the Ada and the Triumph, 1887; the Juanita, the Pathfinder, the Black Diamond, the Lily, the Pathfinder, the Warbird, 1889, and the Henrietta, the Oscar, the Mattie and the Winnifred, 1892. In all these cases the speaker showed that evidence had been given to the effect that the seals had been taken off the traps, and that they had been allowed to do so. The evidence, he said, showed that there were cases where provision had been made for vessels remaining at sea for months, and that the sealers had declared the sealing even in the month of October to be of a superior nature.

EFFECT OF HEAT

Peculiar Difficulties of a Gardenville Woman.

GARDENVILLE, N. Y.—"For years I have been troubled with my stomach. The least heat would make me feel sick, and in the morning I felt worse than when I went to bed. My face was broken out with pimpler, and I began taking Hood's Saraparilla. I have not been troubled with my stomach since using this medicine, and my skin is clear." LAURA GOEHLER, Box 113.

POND'S EXTRACT



**THE OLD RELIABLE REMEDY
FOR ALL PAIN.**
Used Internally and Externally.
SHUN SUBSTITUTES!

BISMARCK AND AUGUSTA.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR RECALLS SOME TEGETTING REMINISCENCES OF THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE PRESENT EMPEROR.

London, Sept. 4.—Prince Bismarck, in addition to the statements already telegraphed to the Associated Press from "The Times," Berlin dispatch giving an account of the interview with the ex-Chancellor, published by the "Zukunft," an interview said to have been probably obtained by Count Limburg-Styrum, the Conservative leader, who recently visited the Prince, is quoted as saying:

"That exalted lady, the Empress Augusta, powerfully contributed to the deterioration of my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, changeable, restless nature, fond of politics, and she at once flamed up if one would not or could not acquiesce with her plans. The friction between us began at an early date. When, in 1849, the Prince of Prussia wanted to go to England, and I wished to see him in order to advise him urgently to remain at Potsdam, as the whole army and a great part of the rural population were on his side, and as the journey would have been effects, she tried to prevent me from making the necessary arrangements with the Queen. She was excited, as well as I was, when in that mood, she slipped a knife with the palm of her hand and threatened to stab me above all things, she must provide for the future of her son."

"I subsequently heard of a singular project that had been hatched in her palace. Very Venerable, I am told, that he intended to bring forward a motion conferring the Regency on the Princess of Prussia, and he asked me what I thought of it. I replied, 'It is impossible.' He said, 'I could not get Regent, and Prince von Vincke told him that it had become impossible in the country. 'All right,' I said, 'you bring forward that motion, and I suppose the Emperor will have to accept it.' The Queen was immediately informed of this proposal upon which an expression of opinion was asked for upon the part of Bismarck. In all lands, were the establishment of a Jewish common centre and the formation of machinery to carry it out, and they were accordingly acclaimed by all present."

"This did not improve my nerves, with the prospect of a conflict between Queen and Empress, could she ever quite conceal her peculiar grudge, against me. Heriking, for everything French and English, was the Queen's favorite. The Queen of Prussia, too, was at her Court a cabal which did not invariably employ unscrupulous methods to achieve its objects, but was, to some extent, a little more unscrupulous than the way, suffered no less than I from these things, and always ran straight at a difficulty."

"These comments, I may add, were uttered in a speech I made in Parliament, especially when, at the period of the Constitutional conflict, she would have persuaded the King to abdicate, and to make an energetic appeal to him and point to his son."

"I can safely say that this protracted illness has not improved my health more than all the public battles I have fought in Parliament or in the diplomatic service."

AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT COBLENZ.

—Emperor William's Coblenz rheumatoid has been received abroad with derision. Even the Roman press cannot swallow the Emperor's vice-regency of heaven, and is describing the blast at Coblenz as the baring of a war horn of the ancient German gods. Austria manifests considerable uneasiness on the subject, and throughout Germany a more significant note of languor has been sounded. In the speech referred to His Majesty said, among other things, "I am more than ever more fond of our Emperor William." He raised once more on high, crowning it with the bright rays of the treasure, which may be preserved in its sublimity and purity, according to the king's command. The kingdom, with its heavy duties, its never-ending, ever-enduring toils and labors, with its awful responsibility for the safety of millions, is unable to pay such a sum as 100 million marks. A hand committee employing any professional man making it a point of advertising an American degree.

POUGHKEEPSIE UNIVERSITY DEGREES.—The question of American university degrees continues to be discussed in the London press, and in a manner irritant to all Americans here, as to the introduction of the name of the President of the United States into the collects for the Queen.

PRAYERS FOR PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

—The Church Times says that the large number of Americans here has led to the introduction of the name of the President of the United States into the collects for the Queen.

AMERICAN USE OF BRITISH DOCKS.—Naval circles continue to make much of the docking of the United States battleship Indiana at Halifax, and it is remarked that the predominance of the United States must be taken into account in computing the cost of the voyage. "The Morning Post" says: "After all of America's talk she has not yet built a navy of any serious sea-going strength and it will be long before she builds docks. Our garrisons alone from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be unable to reduce the process of docking in half."

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